

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.

Gov. Shannon's Resignation.

Reports reach us that Gov. Shannon has gone to Ohio, and has resolved on resigning his post as Governor of Kansas Territory. We greatly regret this determination of his Excellency, and feel confident the people of the Territory will do the same. He came to Kansas laboring under a mistaken opinion as regarded the tone of public opinion, and in consequence he took several very injudicious positions, among which were his speech at Westport before his arrival in the Territory, in which he endorsed the acts of the mob Legislature; his affiliation with the Border Ruffians, and his taking them as his advisers; his participation with the so-called "law and order convention" at Leavenworth in which he was used as a cat's-paw by more knowing ones, and was finally prevailed upon to affix his signature to "An Address to the people of Kansas Territory, and the United States," which abounds in false statements and false conclusions, emanating from that convention; his invitation to the ruffians of Missouri to come to Kansas and aid in the subjugation of the real settlers; and his final denial, over his own signature, of having extended such invitation to non-residents of the Territory. Notwithstanding all these mistakes of the Governor, we reiterate, we regret his determination to resign, as we find he has many good qualities of head and heart. We found him susceptible of good impressions, warm-hearted and generous, and ready to acknowledge his errors when committed. His greatest fault was his excessive credulity. Believing all men to be truthful but himself, he readily adopted whatever falsehoods were told him in regard to Free State men, and it was not until his own observations taught him to the contrary that he was willing to believe them not true.

We are willing to concede that he was not a man of superior intelligence; and yet we cannot bring ourselves to complain of him in this particular, for he has no doubt done his best to improve those humble talents with which he was endowed by his Creator. Those who are disposed to censure Providence with His ways may call Gov. Shannon a fool, an old dotard, &c., but in doing so they reflect upon the wisdom of that Being "who doeth all things well," and the assercion should never be made by Christians.

Gov. Shannon has many noble traits of character, and not the least among these was his great love for champagne. Under its mellowing influence he could be brought to feel that justice demanded something else than the subjugation of a great people—something besides their extermination. If his case is not disposed of in the Senate we trust it will be soon, and that his nomination will be unanimously confirmed. If there has been any doubt in regard to his position it has been removed since reading the bitter assault upon him in the border papers, in which he is called a "supplanted, a sycophant, a base, false-hearted, white-livered seeker of popular favor," guilty of "double-dealing," practicing "gross falsehoods," and "descending to the despicable position of a common liar."

We are not willing that the Governor should be sacrificed—that he should be left without friends, without a single defender or apologist for him in the Territory, and we have resolved to voluntarily assume this task, and next week will publish better than two columns of bitter personal abuse which we find against him in the pro-slavery journals, and attempt a reply.

More Mention.

It is stated as a fact that in some localities pro-slavery men were invited to go to the polls on the 15th inst. and vote for Harvey, Holliday, Elliott & Co., on the plea that the candidates on that ticket would be more favorable to the pro-slavery party than the regular ticket. That ticket was headed the "Anti-Abolition Ticket," and the regular ticket was stigmatized by Mr. C. H. Holliday, who was editor of the Freeman, as the "Abolition and Emigrant Aid Ticket." The Free State, which charged us with being neutral or conservative on the slavery question, a little over a year ago, took the same position. We merely note these facts, without any invidious reflections, that the political historian of Kansas may follow the subject if he chooses to.

Biographies Wanted!

That the names of CHARLES W. DOW, THOMAS W. BARNER and R. P. BROWN may occupy their true position before the world, and that the historian of Kansas may be enabled to know something of the history of each of those MARTYRS TO FREEDOM, we propose that persons having the requisite knowledge write out a biographical sketch of their lives for publication in the HERALD OF FREEDOM. Who will commence the work, and that immediately?

The Crisis Approaching.

We stated in our last issue that the times indicated another contest between the people of Missouri and those of Kansas. Subsequent events have given us the assurance that the crisis is near at hand. Preparations are daily being made along the border; military companies are organizing and stores are being collected; and our neighbors are only waiting for a favorable change in the weather to commence an attack. There is no doubt about the matter. A person would have to disbelieve his own senses were he to doubt.

Messengers have been arriving almost daily during the last week from different points in Missouri, bringing intelligence of the movements of the Border Ruffians. It is supposed they premeditated an attack on horseback, probably after night—of two or three hundred persons, meeting simultaneously from different points, and that they propose the arrest of several of our principal citizens, and then to flee as they came, to make another attack after they shall have tortured and finally killed their victims, as was the case with the martyred BROWN.

Generals ROBINSON and LANE have adopted precautionary measures, and organized a regiment, and placed the several Forts in charge of suitable persons, and those are being guarded night and day, to prevent a surprise. In the meantime munitions of war are being collected, and will be held in readiness for instant service.

We understand that an attack is also expected at Topeka, and that our friends there are also preparing for defence.

The friends of freedom in the East may be prepared at any time to hear of the blow being struck. When the war shall be opened again in Kansas it will be under different auspices than on former occasions; it will be a struggle in earnest; and we appeal to our friends in the North and East to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to our rescue. They may rest assured that the people of Kansas will stand upon the right, and that they will die before they will surrender.

We do not deem it advisable to follow this subject in detail, for reasons which will be obvious to all persons.

Martyrdom.

Who is there who has read the truthful narrative of the cold-blooded martyrdom of R. P. BROWN, at Easton, a week ago, whose blood has not almost congealed in his veins, on account of that outrage on a defenceless individual by a band of brigands from a neighboring State? Had the case been reversed! Had it been Free State residents of Kansas who made a foray into Missouri and chopped a prominent citizen of that State in pieces, Heaven can only tell what the end would have been!

"Were I Brutus, And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony? Would ruff up your spirits, and put a tongue in every wound of Caesar, that should move the stones of Rome to rise and mutiny?"

Freedom has three martyrs in Kansas, whose blood cries aloud from the earth for redress. Their names will survive them, and will fill a conspicuous page in the history of the Territory, and gather luster with each succeeding generation; while those who have been instrumental in causing their deaths—an Atchison, the Stringfellow, an Easton, and kindred spirits, will only be remembered with disgrace. The historian has only to gather up a complete file of the Leavenworth Herald, and the Squatter Sovereign, to compile from their own productions a narrative which will place them aside of the most infamous characters which figure on the page of history.

Davy Atchison.

The Squatter Sovereign has taken down the name of Davy Atchison from the head of its editorial columns as a candidate for the Presidency, at the instance of Davy himself, whose ambition for worldly offices closed with his defeat for U. S. Senator, after having shipwrecked character and everything in a vain attempt to secure that post. Davy now signifies his intention to locate at Atchison, Kansas T., in the spring, with a party of Border Ruffians whom he purposes to import with him. This he has a perfect right to do; but he will have to live a life of penitence much longer than that usually ascribed to mortals before he can ingratiate himself into the good graces of the people of the Territory so as to secure their confidence or esteem.

"Birds of a Feather."

The heaviest votes polled for the "Leaves-and-Fishes-Ticket" at the late State election, was given in those places which are reported the strongholds of slavery in Kansas. Let it be remembered that Kickapoo, Franklin, Tecumseh, &c., furnished the votes for Garvey, Holliday & Co. We have no comments to make, and only record the fact because of the singularity of the circumstance. We are glad to record the fact that such places as Lawrence, Topeka, Council City, &c., gave a very heavy majority for the regular State nominations. The position of those places has never been equivocal on the subject of freedom.

More Violence in Kansas—Several persons Killed.

WESTON, Mo., Jan. 13.

A battle occurred last night about 12 o'clock, at Easton, K. T., between abolitionists and pro-slavery men—the former making the attack. One pro-slavery man named Cook was killed and several wounded. Also several abolitionists killed and wounded. An abolitionist company from Lawrence was on the ground commanded by one Brown, who is said to be urging them on to other acts of violence. It is feared the war has again commenced, and is an inflammatory appeal to the people to rally at once. It is thought that the difficulty originated from the free election on the 15th inst., and is regarded as another move to get up a civil war in Kansas.

The above is the character of the telegraphic dispatch sent over the wires East a few days ago, giving an account of the late outrage and brutal murder—ah, the martyrdom, for freedom's sake of poor BROWN!

The "abolitionists" are charged with having made the "attack." The facts are, the "attack" was made, the first firing commenced, and all the violence was committed, by the pro-slavery men, though the battle was fought by some fifteen Free State men to over thirty pro-slavery men. The former with the aid of a single Sharp's rifle, and a few common implements of defence, held their assaults at bay, and maintained their ground, though double their own numbers were brought to bear against them.

The "abolitionists" spoken of were mostly persons who had emigrated from Missouri; but who had become disgusted with the outrages of the people of that State, and were determined to aid in building up a new State which would not be controlled by similar influences.

Poor BROWN was represented, and believed by many to be the editor of the HERALD OF FREEDOM, and his brutal martyrdom was undoubtedly owing to this fact. Many of those concerned knew better, but it was an easy matter to impose a falsehood on a drunken, infuriated mob, to increase their brutality. The wretch who commenced chopping him to pieces first enquired if he meant all he said. Brown replied that he did; that he was not in the habit of expressing one opinion and entertaining another. "Then by G—d take that," was the response of the ruffian, and blow after blow with the edge of a hatchet in his hand, with bowie-knife in his side, and kicks followed in quick succession; and the border pro-slavery press, telegraph reporters, and men in high position endorse it, and frame an apology for such wickedness.

When will kind Providence interpose an Omnipotent arm to prevent such outrages upon civilization? As we said last week, the end must come, but it evidently can be seen only beyond a sea of blood.

"Regarded as another move to get up a civil war." There is no doubt it was so intended by the movers in this transaction, and if they can possibly force it upon the country they will do so. No persons were better qualified to tell the object of renewing the war than those who sent the dispatch East. But let them "hurry up the cakes" if they choose.

No Lumber in Kansas.

If those who listened to the reports of returning pioneers last spring, that there was "no timber in Kansas," could see the large logs brought by Mr. GROVER to one of the mills in town the other day, measuring five feet in diameter, and cutting three twelve feet logs from the same tree, and the smallest measuring four feet in diameter, they would conclude there was but little confidence to be placed in similar reports. It is true there is not an over supply of timber here; but if what we have were equally divided among the settlers there would be enough for all practical purposes for many years, or until another crop can be grown.

Major ROBINSON, a young gentleman of prepossessing appearance, who distinguished himself during the late war, and who received a Major's commission for his gallantry, died in this city on Wednesday night last, from a fever induced by exposure during the late war. Mr. R. was elected a member of our State Legislature from the Tecumseh district, on the 15th ult. He was from Wellsville, Ohio, and a member of the I. O. of Odd Fellows of that place. Several ladies of the place had just taken him in charge, resolved to save him, if possible, to his country and friends; but the disease had gained too permanent a foothold to be relieved by their kindly attentions.

The body of Maj. Robinson will be interred on Sunday, the 22d of Feb., at 1 o'clock, P. M., with military honors.

Read the proceedings of the Printers' Festival, on the 4th page of this week's issue. The Reporter, who was also a participant in the festivities, has accurately and particularly recounted the proceedings of the occasion. Next year we hope the Festival will be held in a more commodious room, and with a larger number of guests.

Congress had not organized at last advices from Washington, and there seems but little probability of their doing so.

Slavery vs. Society.

When the question of Human Slavery is excluded from the affairs of a country, what an agreeable time people will have in settling new Territories! The unavoidable hardships attending pioneer life, are rendered less inconvenient, or at least are divested of a portion of their most prominent perplexities, by the pleasant intercourse of sociality, the help-one-another feeling, and generally prevailing among all classes, for in new countries those nice distinctions which are drawn in older places, and that peculiar fastidiousness, the manifestations of which chill the gentler and finer sensibilities, are not permitted to pass as virtues, but are treated with the contempt they deserve. Whole neighborhoods have common interests, common feelings, and unite in earnest endeavors to render the individuals composing them, as happy as circumstances will allow. An enterprise, beneficial in its results to the whole community, is not balked or hindered or prevented by a portion of the people refusing to lend their aid toward it. And although there may be no perfect harmony of sentiment in regard to merely political or religious matters, yet the differences of party prejudices are not a barrier to social communication—are not used as pretexts to vex and harass, or to commit atrocities at which humanity shudders. No, the settlement of a new country is a pleasant pursuit under such circumstances. But here in Kansas, over all and above all, darkening even the fire-side circle, the question of slavery hangs like a portentous cloud. No community is so remote that it does not reach, none so obscure that it does not find—none upon which it does not lower!

Its blackness casts a gloom upon society in every district, and every district is torn and rent with dissension, distrust and actual crime! There is a day of reckoning coming!

"Watchman what of the night?"—Is the day of our deliverance near at hand?

Too Late.

The Squatter Sovereign is calling lustily for an extra session of the baronial Legislature, and urges upon the Leavenworth Herald and Kickapoo Pioneer to endorse its suggestion. The editor desires "that laws may be enacted by which the leaders in the constitutional movement may be made to desist from their design, or suffer their just deserts. If this is not done," says the sage who presides over the columns of the Sovereign, "the inevitable result, so soon as the so-called Legislature meets, must be a collision, followed by the utter extermination of the Abolitionists in the Territory."

We can only say in reply to the Sovereign, as the French did to Louis Phillip when he proposed to abdicate the throne of France, in favor of his son, "It is too late! It is too late!" The mob Legislature cannot at this period prevent the formation of a State government in Kansas, nor interpose any barrier to its successful operation. They are a body foreign to the State, and must be treated as such if they attempt any arbitrary exercise of power after the fourth of March next.

Cold Weather.

If the people of Kansas were as comfortably situated as they were in the East, the present "cold snap" would not be considered as very disagreeable. Tight houses, big chimney-places and blazing fires make all the difference imaginable in cold weather. These comforts are enjoyed by a comparatively small number of our citizens. The political disturbances which have been constantly raised here, since the organization of the Territory, have operated as serious impediments to the settler's work. Now, however, that we are about entering into a State organization, it is to be hoped better times are ahead. Slavery propagandists can't frighten Free State men away, even if they can succeed in preventing them, to a certain degree, from building comfortable houses.

Judging from the amount of snow which has fallen in this neighborhood the present winter, it is not at all unreasonable to surmise that a large quantity has fallen in the Mountains west. If this should prove to be the case, a rise in the Kansas river may confidently be expected in the spring; and it is probable it will remain navigable the same length of time as the Missouri, for large boats—at least, it certainly will admit of boats of light draught. A heavy emigration and trade from the East will then commence. Lawrence, of course, will be the point on the river for the destination of a large share of the shipments, and the towns west of us will be measurably benefited.

We neglected to mention, as we should have done several weeks ago, that the boiler of the Em. Aid Co.'s steam saw mill in this place, has broken in two, and is thus rendered valueless for use. Probably it will be replaced by a new one in the spring.

This leaves us but one saw mill in working condition, and that is froze up in consequence of the protracted cold weather.

Appeal to Clergymen.

To all regular Ministers of every Denomination in Kansas Territory.—DEAR BRETHREN:—You are hereby requested to meet at the UNION HALL, in Lawrence, K. T., on Tuesday, February 12th, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The primary object of the meeting will be to devise means for the better observance of the Christian Sabbath, the promotion of the glorious cause of Temperance, and an alliance on all the fundamental principles of Christianity.

The Ministers are thus appealed to first, as they are expected to lead off on all those prominent matters of Moral Reform.

If it were thought necessary, we might refer to the desecration of the Sabbath as we have seen and felt it; or the ruinous consequences of Intemperance in our midst. Certainly, as Ministers, we ought to unite on everything good. Let us come together, then, in the spirit of our Divine Master, feeling, as we often express it, that "Union is Strength."

And laboring each the other to excel in doing good. This is the sincere request of the undersigned.

S. S. SNYDER, RICHARD KNIGHT, G. W. HUTCHINSON, EPHRAIM NUTE, JR., S. J. LUM, T. J. FERRILL, C. H. LOVEJOY.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 23, 1856.

Base.

The latest troubles in Kansas grew wholly out of the fact that the "Free State" men have already violated the terms of their recent agreement, made at Lawrence, in essaying to open polls under the pretence of taking the sense of the people on their pretended State Constitution. The people opposed to them refused to put up quietly with their flagrant disregard of their solemn pledges, and at Leavenworth, and elsewhere, smashed their ballot-boxes, and made their voting places too hot to hold them. That's all. Had they kept faith, there would have been no disturbance whatever.

Such is the language of the Washington Star, the semi-official organ of Frank Pierce, in justification of the breaking up of the election in Leavenworth City, on the 15th ult., and for throwing the Territorial Register into the river. There is no act too base for the administration organ to justify.

Who ever heard before that the "Treaty" with Gov. Shannon had any thing to do with the State movement?

The Weather.

It is said that seven years ago, a winter, similar to the one we are now experiencing, visited this country, and that the streams continued frozen till March. Those of us who experienced the open mid weather of a year ago were hardly prepared to see a Northern winter in this latitude; but it is here, and snow is falling in endless profusion as we write, and is sifting into every crevice in our dwellings and places of business. The thermometer ranges between 10 and 32 degrees above zero, and occasionally going down to zero and sometimes several degrees below that point.

An Important Movement.

We invite attention to the appeal of the clergymen of Kansas Territory. The call is important, and the objects to be attained will meet with the hearty cooperation of every lover of humanity. Intemperance and immorality are stalking abroad at noon-day, and the christian virtues are beleaguered by surrounding circumstances. The clergymen of the various religious denominations are the persons to lead off in this movement. The time for action is propitious. The result, we trust, will be all the most ardent friend of the doctrine of the Cross can desire.

Not Disgraced by the Name.

We are truly glad to learn that EASTON, where Mr. BROWN was martyred, was not named after the "Dear General" of the Leavenworth Herald; but that its name was given in honor of Governor REEDER, who hailed from Easton, Pennsylvania.

The ruffians who committed the deed mostly reside in Missouri, though some come from Salt Creek valley, Kickapoo, &c. They numbered about eighty in all.

"A Forgery."

The Washington papers pronounce the letter of Secretary WOOLSON inviting the Platte County Rifles to come to the assistance of Jones, a base forgery. We hope Congress will send for persons and papers, and submit the facts of their finding to the country. If that is a "forgery" we hope Woolson will make or exhibit at an early day the genuine document.

Messrs. HUNT are making arrangements to get their mill into operation again as soon as possible. We understand they have purchased one of the boilers belonging to the Hartford, which was burned in the Kansas river above this point last fall, and have got their castings from Independence to re-supply those destroyed by the explosion.

Reports from the East are of the most flattering character in regard to assemblage in case of further invasion. The whole North is aroused to action, and men and treasure are being tendered the people of Kansas on every hand.

The New York Courier and Enquirer's correspondent telegraphs to that paper from Washington: "It is rumored that the President is anxious for an organization, because he has a special message to communicate." The New York Journal of Commerce's correspondent telegraphs: "If rumors prove true, things are taking a shape, in relation to our controversies with Great Britain, that looks a little more warlike than even the message or Senatorial oratory would represent. It is said that since the message was written, advice have been received from Mr. Buchanan with certain correspondence respecting the enlistment question, which puts the two parties in a very menacing attitude towards each other. These additional dispatches will most probably not be communicated to Congress until the House shall be organized, and they may not make so serious an impression as have been made by the facts already transpired. Another step is about to be taken by the ratification of the Nicaragua treaty, which recognizes the claims of that State to the Mosquito coast and country, and in effect, therefore, is a guarantee of the title to the limits by her claimed."—It is also reported from Washington, that Mr. Marcellus, Nicaraguan minister, has received news from Nicaragua, the substance of which is, that there is a general uprising of the citizens against Walker. The principal men joined the opposition, among them a son of Rivas, and Rivas himself is virtually a mere prisoner in Walker's hands. The speedy overthrow of Walker is looked upon as the probable and nearly certain result of the new movement.

Inquiry Answered.

A friend writing us from Illinois desires some information in regard to Topeka, Council City, Lawrence, &c., and states a party is thinking of coming here in the spring. Our second volume commences about the first of February, when we purpose devoting a portion of our space in reviewing different settlements in the Territory. In the meantime we hope some gentleman both at Topeka, Council City, and all other places, in fact, in the Territory, will prepare faithful articles, describing their respective points, and we will do the same for Lawrence, and in this way those wishing full information of Kansas, will receive it through the columns of the Herald of Freedom, and get truthful and reliable statements, over the genuine signatures of those writing them.

Gen. Atchison in Kansas.

Gen. Atchison, with a company of two hundred of his neighbors, have made their arrangements to move to this Territory early in the spring. He will locate in the neighborhood of Atchison, where himself and friends will meet with a cordial welcome from the squatters in this section of the Territory. It is the intention of Gen. Atchison to engage in farming, and for that purpose he will bring with him a number of slaves. Many of his companions, who will accompany him, are capitalists and large slaveholders, and their settlement in this section of the Territory is a consummation to be devoutly wished for.—Squatter Sov.

A Chance for the Benevolent!

The Boston Transcript states that Dr. Lawrence, the son of the late Amos Lawrence, and author of his memoir, has set apart the profits accruing to himself from the copyright of the work, to various public objects. Among other donations, he has contributed five hundred dollars to the funds of the Young Men's Christian Union and an equal sum to the funds of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Why did he not add \$500 to the cause of freedom in Kansas, by donating that amount to the HERALD OF FREEDOM, which absolutely stands in need of extraneous assistance to sustain it? Perhaps some equally benevolent gentleman will do it, and thus receive the lasting gratitude of the publishers.

A Challenge.

"Slavery is a creature of the municipal law, and cannot exist in the absence of such law." There is no law in Kansas sanctioning, or even permitting, slavery—notwithstanding the enactments of the baronial Legislature.—therefore, every person held in involuntary servitude in Kansas, contrary to his will, is, by right and law, as FREE as HIS MASTER, and has as good a right to maintain and exercise that right, and should do so if he has a desire in that direction.

We "write, print, publish and circulate" the above as our opinion as a lawyer and editor, and challenge and defy Gov. SHANNON, and Suple Jones, to show to the contrary.—tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR KANSAS.—We receive by every mail, both from our private correspondents, and in the Southern papers, the most cheering assurances that by next summer we will have such an emigration here as will warrant us in taking upon ourselves the burden of a State government, and making our Territory a slave State. But the best item of all, that General David R. Atchison intends coming here to live. Hurrah for the great Border Ruffian.—Squatter Sovereign.

Gov. Shannon.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post writes that Gov. Shannon of Kansas is shortly expected at Washington, and that he is also expected to resign. He adds that a representative of the people of Kansas—by which we presume means the Border Ruffians, is already at Washington to solicit the appointment of Woolson, the present Secretary of State, in Shannon's place.—Galens Gaz.

Original Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Letter from the Green Mountains. WEST-RANDOLPH, Vt., Jan. 2, '56.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the din of arms has ceased, and the smoke of battle has vanished from around the far famed city of Lawrence, and the horizon has once more become clear, friends of freedom throughout the whole country are turning their attention towards Kansas, to see how you stood the test. Have you succumbed to the arbitrary mandates of a drunken band of ruffian invaders; or have you nobly defended the right to the last, and, like patriots, faced the enemy until they, seeing your resolution to die freemen rather than live slaves, have become disgusted with their own meanness, and in disgrace left you alone in your glory?

Perhaps the distance which separates us here in Vermont from you is so great that we can not judge correctly of the result of the contest. But if an observer, at so great a distance from the seat of war, can see right, it is very evident that the Border Ruffians this time have met what they dare not cope with. The spirit of the Revolution has descended from father to son, and found a resting place in the bosom of the liberty-loving yeomanry of Kansas. And the pirate band, although prompted by the hope of plunder, and exasperated by frequent draughts of whisky, yet paused and fell back when they met such gallant men as were congregated in Lawrence, ready to shed their last blood for their oppressed country, their homes and their families. Happy, fortunate Lawrence! the threats and insolence of a hireling mob cannot compel your patriots to surrender their dearest rights; your leading spirits cannot be bribed by a corrupt Executive.

Welcome, noble Kansas, to the confederacy of States! The older States will hail with joy the advent of so bright a star in the great constellation. And woe the Potentate who shall set at defiance your wishes and interests to serve a political oligarchy. Under such worthy patriots as the noble Robinson and gallant Lane, with God and Justice on your side, you can defy a host of drunken marauders. And we shall ever expect that all future attempts at outrages of a similar nature will be met by the same bold and uncompromising resistance, and we hope end in the same escape from the shedding of blood as in the recent invasion. But we dare not yet hope that you have escaped all danger, although you have been through the fiery ordeal unscathed, and been weighed in the balance and not found wanting; still, a more severe test may be in reserve. The Border Ruffians, baffled in all previous attempts to impose upon free citizens, laws repugnant to every feeling of humanity, may yet invent some new method to accomplish their hellish designs. But should the sovereign people of Kansas ever conduct themselves, in all their future movements with the same prudence and wisdom which has characterized them in their recent struggle, I can assure them that they will command the respect and admiration of every friend of liberty throughout the world; and not only will you have their admiration, but, unless appearances greatly deceive, you can depend upon a mighty army of resolute men, who, when the occasion requires, will leave their quiet homes, and rush to assist their brethren to turn back the tide of the barbarous invaders, and charge home upon them. The Green Mountain Boys will not be the last to enter the field to do battle for the right while they cherish the memory of the illustrious Allen and Warner. Let Kansas remember that the eyes of the world are upon her.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Letter from the North.

HIGHLAND, K. T., Jan. 5, '56.

G. W. BROWN, Esq.—Since Shannon has turned "abolitionist" we can dare to draw a long breath; and we expect soon to hear him denounced as a "Kaw land speculator," and poor Shannon politically blown up. On his removal we suggest the propriety of appointing Frank Pierce himself, Governor; for his experience in burning "Greytown" would certainly commend him to the favorable consideration of the Border Ruffians, to demolish Lawrence. Perhaps he might find more difficulty in demolishing your city—nevertheless, he might try.

We are full of hope and animation up here, and intend to give a much heavier vote at the next election than has ever been polled by one half.

The troops who have returned from the seat of war are as mum as you please. The less they hear of it the better they feel. It is an awful bitter pill, but they must swallow it.

I think you ought to have given up some of your weapons, if it had been nothing more than a grubbing hoe, that they might have returned with a trophy of their sublime victory. But a project is on foot on the other side of the river to stop emigration to Kansas unless they have the mark of the beast in their foreheads. Now this is just the thing. I wonder they have not thought of this before. I am astonished at their stupidity. You can just give up, friend Brown, it's all day with the "cursed abolitionists." Who would have thought that so soon after peace was declared, an embargo should be laid? I understand that an adjourned meeting of our Missouri brethren, is to be held next week in St. Jo., to carry out those prohibitory measures. Doubtless the first resolution will be commanding the sun and the moon to stand still; but whether these noble luminaries will pay the same deference to the Border Ruffians' mandate, that they did to good old pious Joshua, is a matter of considerable doubt—not more difficult, however, than it will be to stop emigration. Ain't these rich times? Yours respectfully.